

Land Grants and Grabs.

Land grants prior to March 4, 1861: Under Whig administration, the Democratic party controlling one or both houses of congress, the grants were, in Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, to aid in the construction of railroads, 6,951,683 acres.

Under Democratic administrations prior to March 4, 1861: Grants to Arkansas, Iowa, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi and Minnesota, 23,470,920 acres.

The largest single grant prior to March 4, 1861, was made to the Illinois Central railroad, 5,595,053 acres.

Grand total since March 4, 1831, for railroads alone, 181,419,569 acres.

Grand total under all administrations alone, 211,842,172 acres. (See General Land Office Report, 1875.)

Out of these vast thefts you can carve six states as large as Iowa, and still have land to spare. The human mind cannot fully grasp the enormity of this crime. Human language cannot properly characterize it. Nothing but unutterable groanings of our homeless poor can give adequate expression to the hellish transaction! What a debt of gratitude the people owe these old parties! Mountains are upheaved by earthquakes. No other power is adapted to the purpose. We need a political earthquake in this country which shall lift the people above the deadly miasma which is now choking out their lives; an earthquake which shall break in pieces the oppressors of God's poor, and shatter old parties until no human being shall ever be able to recognize them again.—Iowa Tribune.

In connection with the above we remark that on the 9th of June, 1890, Mr. Oates, from the committee on judiciary, of congress, reported, in recommending a bill prohibiting alien ownership of land, that European noblemen now own 21,000,000 acres of farm lands in the United States, and held mortgages on 100,000,000 acres more, the greater part of which would doubtless soon fall into their hands through foreclosure. Now add the 21,000,000 acres owned by European lords to the 211,842,162 acres donated to railroad corporations and you can carve out another slot as large as Indiana. Will someone please give the figures as to the number of acres the government has donated in the shape of land warrants to the soldiers who fought its battles from the war of the Revolution down to the present date?

"Stick to Your Party!" "Don't Go Into Politics."

Yes, stick till the last cow is mortgaged and the sheriff gets the harness onto you, and shows you over the hills to the poor house.

Yes, stick until wheat is 25c. a bushel and corn a nickel, and you are not worth a penny.

Yes, stick until your children grow old enough to discover that their father voted slavery upon them, and curse you as an idiot.

Oh, yes, stick until Pinkerton's army comes to discipline you and make you take your medicine in silence, while in answer to your prayers for relief silver is demonetized, the gold standard established and the gold shipped to Europe.

Stick, boys, stick, until your teeth and hair drop out of their places, and still rumble out between your gums praises of the dear old party that made life on earth one long punishment for you and yours.—Iowa Tribune.

Oh no, don't go into politics. Let us have an old-time enthusiasm—an old-Republican victory for the gold-bugs and breweries. This, you know, is keeping out of politics.

Teachers' Examination

Will be held in the east school house, Garnett, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 7, and 8, 1890, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

M. H. WOODS.

SEE OUR CLUB RATES.

Report of People's Convention.

Called to order by G. A. Smith as temporary chairman. Appointment of committee on credentials and order of business; also committee on organization and resolutions; each committee composed of fourteen, one from each township.

Adjournment till 1:30 p. m.

1:30. Report of committee on credentials. Ninety-six delegates answered to name, all being filled except Indian Creek township, which was represented by one delegate to cast the eight votes.

Committee on organization and resolutions recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent—unanimously adopted.

Report of committee on resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That the delegates to this convention pledge themselves to support the St. Louis platform of Dec. 1880, and also all the nominees of this convention.

2nd. WHEREAS J. J. Ingalls has publicly said that purity in politics is an iridescent dream, and that simple purity in politics is very fatiguing, and that the decalogue and the golden rule have no place in the political campaign, but the object is success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the above in the severest terms.

3rd. Resolved, That we demand of congress the passage of a per diem service pension bill as a matter of economy, and that the old soldier may cease to be misrepresented to the public, as about one-half which he is reported as receiving never reaches him, but is absorbed by department agencies.

W. M. BROWN, J. M. ALEXANDER, Sec'y. Chairman.

Unanimously adopted by sections.

Report of committee on order of business—adopted.

Candidates were brought out by informal ballot by townships—after which the five highest (if that many are named) were called in their order to state their positions on all political issues of direct interest to us—then the elective ballot was taken on the five highest, which resulted in the nomination of the following ticket:

For state representative, J. M. Alexander; for probate judge, J. W. Miller; for clerk of district court, W. H. Hudson; for county attorney, Manford Schoonover; for county superintendent, Mrs. E. H. Neville.

The following are the delegates chosen to attend the state convention at Topeka, Aug. 13, 1890, to nominate a state ticket:

J. J. Anderson, Jackson; W. M. Brown, Union; W. W. Chick, Welda; J. M. Neville, Monroe; D. W. Ramsay, Reeder. GEO. A. SMITH, H. C. KELLAR, } Sec'y's. Chairman. W. M. BROWN. }

CAUCUS is a bigger gun than free coinage with the so-called silver men who are temporarily misrepresenting Kansas in the house of representatives. The Wall street bill found every one of them its staunch supporter on the final issue. Neither their convictions—if they have any—nor their records weighed a scruple in the balance against the mandate of the dictator from Portland.—Kansas City Times.

FARMERS, you can help to make the AGITATOR interesting. Send in short letters or items.

The New Silver Law.

The silver bill recently passed is streaked throughout with insincerity and bad faith is written upon every section, from first to last. How could an intelligent public expect anything else? In the first place the coinage committee which had charge of the subject was appointed by a Speaker whose active hostility to silver coinage was known to the whole country. The committee was selected with the view of defeating the wish of the people upon this important question. The chairman of the committee, an Iowa man, had no will upon the subject except to obey his masters. He introduced no bill of his own, but received one ready-made from the hands of a Wall street secretary whom everybody knew to be a bitter enemy of the silver dollar. The friends of silver were snubbed, brow-beaten and kicked at every turn. And when, in spite of all these obstacles it seemed that free coinage would triumph against all odds, the threat of a veto was hurled from the White House. Let us not make a mistake. This is not a personal question. Conger was only the pliant instrument in the hands of Reed and Windom. Reed and Windom were only the mouthpieces of their party, which is organized and controlled throughout by the money sharks for this and kindred purposes. Why talk of an honest silver bill from such a pack of pirates? Gen. Gordon imprisoned at Khartoum might as well hoped for mercy from the besieging and blood-thirsty Mahdi. Are the tax-ridden and mortgage-covered people of America so silly as to expect relief from the devouring horde of eastern money sharks? If the christian world wishes to suppress the slave traffic in Central Africa, will they send out the master spirit of this traffic, the cruel Zebahr, with a caravan and force of his own selection to carry out their wishes? There would be just as much sense in so doing as there has been in the past conduct of the people who are struggling for currency reform. Can it be possible that we have not yet learned that if we are ever to secure friendly legislation we must send men to congress for that express purpose, men whose every day lives are a guarantee of their good faith?

But let us examine closely some of the features of this silver law. The old law made it mandatory upon the secretary to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month and coin it into dollars. The new law repeals this, and enacts that he shall only purchase when offered. No such provision was ever before inserted in our silver legislation. If less than 4,500,000 ounces are offered, he can purchase no more than is "offered." But what will be construed to be an offer by a secretary who is unfriendly to silver? Can anybody tell? The secretary is to purchase the bullion at the "market value," gold value of course. Who is to determine what the market value is? The secretary may conclude that the market is a little strained by speculation, in which case he will "bear" the market and become involved in a speculative controversy that will prevent any offers for a month or so.

The bullion purchased is to be paid for with treasury notes to be issued for that purpose in denominations of from \$1 to \$1,000 in the discretion of the secretary. And these notes are in turn to be redeemed in gold or silver coin "under such regulations as the secretary may prescribe." He has already given orders for the issue of \$10, \$100 and \$1,000 bills. He will "prescribe" that they shall only be redeemed in silver, of course, and the notes will be relegated to the position which silver now holds at the New York clearing house and on Wall street. The law says the notes, when

received by the treasury may be reissued. There is nothing mandatory about it.

The concluding paragraph of section two is unprecedented in legislation. It is a mere commentary upon the act in which it is so strangely inserted. Here it is: "It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be prescribed by law." Precisely so. This means, "Mr. Secretary, you must allow the public creditor to demand gold for his bond. You must not force him to take silver." The "discretion" of the secretary is to be the "discretion" prescribed by Wall street. The whole bill is a miserable fraud, a snare and a delusion, from the beginning to the end. Will the people submit to it?—Iowa Tribune.

Independent Politics.

The tendency everywhere is toward independent political action. You can hear it on the streets, in the counting houses and workshops. It is in the air and the winds are carrying it across the continent. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Arkansas and South Dakota, have already broken camp and are on the march with forty rounds in their cartridge boxes and an adequate supply train following on behind. Michigan will join the column on the 31st of this month, while other states and many localities say plainly and unmistakably "Hold the fort, for we are coming!" This is not only encouraging, but it is the beginning of the end. It will soon begin to thunder all around the sky: Welcome the storm.—Iowa Tribune.

May this political storm never cease until there is a loyal political party in power that will respect the demands of the laboring masses and restore to them their rights, of which they have been robbed by the powers that are now controlling the administration of the affairs of this nation.

PRESIDENT HARRISON fairly jumped to sign the silver bill. It was hardly unrolled before him until his name was upon it. It just suited him because it suited the "religious papers," and it suited the religious papers because it suited the aristocracy, the upper ten, who live by the sweat of other men's brows. Had this bill been what the people everywhere demanded, a bill to place silver back where it was before John Sherman secured its demonetization by lying to the United States senators, then Harrison said he would veto it because the religious papers were opposed to it. A correspondent in this issue says this proves that Harrison is a bigger fool than a clown in a circus.—Iowa Tribune.

UNDER the iniquitous policy of legislation that has been for the past twenty-five years the British took from us \$10,000,000 in gold in one week recently, and are constantly on the draw now. Thus we see that our industries are forced to London to borrow money. Hence what we seem to have belongs to the money lords of England. Otherwise English money lords would not hold a mortgage on one hundred million acres of the farm lands in the United States.

F. M. B. A.

Day at the fair is Thursday, Aug. 29, '90. Let every farmer in Anderson county attend and hear Judge W. A. Peffer's address. Remember the date, Aug. 26-27-28-29.